

FBIS

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DEFENSE SPENDING TO EXCEED 1 PERCENT OF GNP

OW111015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 11, KYODO -- Japan's defense expenditures for front-line equipment in the new five-year mid-term program estimate will total around yen 4.4 trillion (\$17.12 billion), government sources said Sunday. In the new estimate for the Defense Agency's shopping list for military hardware, covering fiscal 1983 to 1987, defense expenses are virtually certain to exceed the level of 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP), the sources said.

Opposition parties will undoubtedly attack the government for virtually ignoring the 1 percent level in fixing defense spending, they said.

The new plan, being negotiated between Defense Agency and Finance Ministry officials, will not make the 1-percent level an issue in its planning stage, however, because the government's current economic plan, on which the defense plan is based, overestimates the GNP growth rates, the sources said.

The government agreed at a Cabinet meeting in November, 1976, that Japan's total defense budget be kept below the level of 1 percent of the GNP. It has since become a practice to review the agency's procurement estimate every three years.

In the current military equipment purchasing program, adopted in 1979, spending on front-line equipment totaled yen 2.7 to 2.8 trillion (\$10.50 to \$10.89 billion). Japan's defense spending has been expanded recently in contrast to other government expenditures which have been cut in line with sluggish economic growth.

The sources said the mid-term program estimate will be submitted to the Defense Council later this month or early in August after officials of the two government offices finalize it.

They said, however, the two offices have agreed on major points of the estimate including the number of F-15 fighter planes to be procured set at around 155, an increase of 75. The number of P3C antisubmarine surveillance planes will be set at just below 80 by adding 50 new planes to the 25 already ordered. The number of naval destroyers will be set at 60, they said. The Defense Agency will also order 375 tanks and 40 antitank helicopters to form three squadrons, the sources said. They said, however, the extent and quality of destroyers and other details are not yet fixed. Also pending are Japan's next surface-to-air missile, SAMX, and fighters to support ground troops, FSX.

The Finance Ministry has insisted that the program estimate be kept below yen 4.2 trillion while the Defense Agency says it will cost about yen 4.7 trillion, the sources said. They said it should be settled at between yen 4.3 to 4.5 trillion.

A ceiling for defense outlays in fiscal 1983 starting April 1 next year has been set at yen 2,776 billion (about \$10.76 billion), an increase of 7.34 percent or yen 190 billion from the current fiscal year.

The Japanese decision has aroused some criticism in U.S. Government circles which have called for Japan to increase its defense spending, the sources said. Japanese Government officials are working hard to increase defense spending in this period of low economic growth, they added.

PARTIES, FILMS MARK PRC-DPRK AMITY TREATY

PRC Envoy Hosts Party

SK100751 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a reception the evening of July 9 on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Invited were Comrades O Chin-u and Ho Tam, and Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kwan-sop, Choe Chong-kun, Pak Chung-kuk, Chang Chol, Yu Yong-kol, Kim Chae-suk, Om Tok-hwan, Won Chol-kap and Wang Kyong-hak.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim He Zhangming spoke at the reception. Noting that the conclusion of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was an important event in the history of the development of the China-Korea friendship, he said it further consolidated the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples which has been sealed in blood in the protracted joint revolutionary struggle.

The conclusion of a fraternal and militant treaty between China and Korea has played a basic role not only in guaranteeing the security of our own two countries, but also in defending peace in Asia and the world.

The Chinese people as greatly rejoice over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea as over their own. They fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stated. The Chinese people, he stressed, will make every effort in the future to further develop and strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He believed that under warm care of the leaders of the two countries, Chinese-Korean friendship will be brought into fuller bloom and inherited generation after generation.

Ho Tam, vice premier and foreign minister, spoke next at the reception. Over the last 21 years since the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, the Korean and Chinese peoples have accelerated the revolution and construction, further strengthening their traditional friendship and unity in every way while expanding and developing their relations of mutual cooperation, he said.

He stressed: Today the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples is steadily developing and consolidating and the Korea-China friendship is being brought into fuller bloom under the deep care and concern of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

He hoped that the Chinese people, rallied close around the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, would score greater success in the struggle for building a modern, socialist highly democratic and civilized, socialist power, and in carrying out the sacred cause of restoring Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the whole country.

The attendants drank a toast to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

MAC Chief Hosts Party

SK110930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], on July 10 arranged a cocktail party and a film reception to mark the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Present on invitation were Wang Jian, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC; Gu Zhanghong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the MAC, and members of the Liaison Office. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. The attendants saw the Korean feature film "To the Front" (first and second parts).

Film Show Marks Treaty

SK090401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged on July 8 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on the occasion were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and working people in the city.

He Zhangming, charge d'affaires and interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present there on invitation. The participants appreciated the Korean feature film "To the Front" (parts one and two).

NODONG SINMUN Views Treaty

SK111250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0720 GMT 11 Jul 82

[11 July NODONG SINMUN article: "Invincible Friendship and Eternal Solidarity"]

[Text] The 11th of July is a significant day in the history of Korea-China friendship. On this day 21 years ago, the two countries of Korea and China concluded a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This was not only a great event which strengthened and developed the friendship between Korea and China to a new, higher stage but was also a clear expression of the determination of the peoples of the two countries to continue endlessly the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the anti-imperialist cause.

Marking this day, the Korean people extend enthusiastic congratulations and warm greetings to the fraternal Chinese people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have shared joy and sorrow in the course of implementing the joint cause of national sovereignty and socialist construction and have always supported and cooperated with each other. Korea and China are intimate neighbors linked by mountains and rivers. The peoples of the two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have always shared their destinies -- no matter whether there was sorrow or joy.

Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship sealed and deepened in blood in the protracted and complicated struggle against common enemies and for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is also an invincible friendship which has surmounted all sorts of historical trials. The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries have expanded and strengthened particularly since the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was concluded between them.

The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China have been constantly strengthened and developed amid the concern and care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the glorious party center, esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Today, firmly rallied around the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hu Yaobang, the fraternal Chinese people have vigorously struggled to implement the decisions of the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and to build the country into a highly democratic, highly civilized, modern socialist state, while adhering to the four modernizations.

The Chinese people, who have achieved stability and unity throughout the country, have effected new revolutionary upsurges in all fields of the revolution and construction through the struggle to implement the policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government on establishing the spiritual and material civilizations and ensuring the readjustment, reorganization, restructuring and upgrading of the national economy.

The international prestige of the People's Republic of China is rising with each day. Our people sincerely rejoice over all successes attained by the Chinese people and sincerely wish the Chinese people a brilliant victory in the cause of building a powerful, modernized socialist state and in reunifying the country by having Taiwan returned to the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our people are constantly struggling to thoroughly implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the party, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, and to reunify the divided fatherland. South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, has today become the most dangerous source of war in Asia. The South Korean clique is a puppet regime which plays the role of concealing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and is a culprit in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Asia.

While desperately hindering the reunification of Korea in a bid to continuously hang on to South Korea as their colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists have more viciously than ever before strengthened the two-Koreas plot and schemes for provoking a new war. The U.S. imperialists have continuously dragged weapons of mass destruction into South Korea under the pretext of military exercises and have waged war exercise rackets against our country in the sky and on land and sea. They have also tried to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to divide the nation permanently and to trigger a new war. As a result, today in Korea a dangerous situation has been created in which a war may break out at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war are the basic obstacle to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and are major factors threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The fraternal Chinese people have actively supported and encouraged our people's cause of national reunification, while sternly condemning the policy of two Koreas and the schemes for a new war by the splittists at home and abroad.

Our people are happy to have around us such comrades-in-arms as the Chinese people, who are faithful to revolutionary duty. Korea-China friendship, shining with a long tradition and countless, unforgettable emotional events, is blooming with each passing day.

Our people will, in the future, too, make every possible effort to consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship and will vigorously struggle for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence by firmly uniting forever with the fraternal Chinese people, not wavering in any circumstances.

PRC PARTY LEADER MEETS HYON CHUN-KUK, DELEGATION

SK110907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (KCNA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, on July 9 met and feted Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, and his party. A conversation took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Lu Zhixian, vice minister of Culture of China; and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

PRC Presents Books

SK090513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July (KCNA) -- A ceremony for presenting 150,000 volumes of books to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country from the Ministry of Culture of China on the instructions of Hu Yaobang, chairman, and Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on July 8.

Present there were Zhu Muzhi, minister, and Lu Zhixian, vice-minister, of culture of China, and a deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other personages concerned. Also present were Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who came to Beijing to take over the books, and Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of his embassy in Beijing.

Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture of China, and Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, spoke at the ceremony.

In his speech Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, referring to the traditional friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea, said: What delights us particularly is the fact that in recent years the leaders of our two parties and countries had cordial meetings many a time, powerfully promoting the constant development of the very close China-Korea friendship. The Chinese people greatly value this friendship and are making consistent efforts for it.

He went on: The heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea achieved shining successes on all fronts of socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by implementing the revolutionary line of independence and self-reliance in economy and defence and vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The magnificent Grand Peoples Study House erected recently in Pyongyang, the capital of your country, is another proud success achieved by the Korean people. This house will certainly play a big role in enriching the cultural life of people and raising their scientific and cultural level.

He expressed the belief that the books presented this time would play a positive role in developing the friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea and in promoting cultural exchange between China and Korea. He hoped that the China-Korea friendship would be ever green.

Speaking next, Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk said that he was very happy to attend a ceremony for presenting books to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country from the Ministry of Culture of China. He expressed deep thanks on behalf of the Central Committee of our party to respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people. He said:

Our scientists, technicians and students will long preserve and read the valuable books presented by the Chinese people as another clear token of the Korea-China friendship and as a precious gift conveying the friendly feelings of the class brothers, the closest comrades-in-arms.

This time the Ministry of Culture of China presented valuable books to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country on the instructions of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. This will bring the Korea-China friendship into more beautiful bloom and record another brilliant chapter in the annals of this everlasting friendship.

He stressed that the friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China would be everlasting.

The books presented by the Ministry of Culture of China to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country this time are 150,000 volumes of 10,000 kinds. Among them are works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published in China, and books on science, technique and social culture.

Prior to the ceremony, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture of China, met Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk and his party and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere. The presentation ceremony was followed by a cocktail party.

Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk and his party on July 7 and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Returns Home

SK120427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, returned home on July 11 by train after taking over books presented to the Grand Peoples Study House of our country by the Ministry of Culture of China.

He was met at Pyongyang railway station by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Cho Yong-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences Chong Song-chol, Deputy General Director of the Grand Peoples Study House Chong Tae-kyong and Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

BURMESE AMITY DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

Delegation Arrives

SK091620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma arrived in Pyongyang on July 9 by plane for a goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation headed by His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, minister of foreign affairs, consists of Vice-Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Htay, new Burmese Ambassador to Korea U Aung Win, Director General of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry U Ton Tun and other members.

A large crowd of working people in the city turned out to the airport to greet the goodwill mission of the Burmese people. Set up amidst the crowd were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Yu-il, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Cha Sung-su, and other personages concerned.

Ho Tam Meets Delegation

SK091640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam met and had a friendly talk today with the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il.

Talks Held

SK091645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on July 9 between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, who is head of the delegation, and Vice-Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Htay, new Ambassador of Burma to our country U Aung Win, Director General of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry U Ton Tun and other members of the delegation. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Ho Tam Addresses Banquet

SK111125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Speech by Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, at 10 July banquet arranged for the Burmese delegation headed by U Chit Hlaing, minister of foreign affairs, at the People's Cultural Hall -- read by announcer]

[Text] First of all, I warmly welcome once again Your Excellency esteemed foreign minister and members of the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma who have visited our country, cherishing the warm emotions of friendship of the Burmese people toward the Korean people.

Your current visit to our country is an expression of enthusiastic trust in our people and vividly shows that the friendly relations between Korea and Burma are favorably developing with each passing day. Developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, which are both located in Asia and maintain close ties, not only accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also constitutes a contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the Asian people.

Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Burma have been extensively strengthened and developed on the basis of the close relationship of intimacy forged between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win, the wise leader of the Burmese people. We are very pleased with this and believe that the relations between the two countries will be more excellently strengthened and developed in the future.

The Korean people are proud of having such intimate friends in Asia as the Burmese people and [words indistinct].

We are well aware that under the wise leadership of the Socialist Program Party of Burma, the diligent and able Burmese people have firmly deepened the sovereignty of the country and have excellently built the national economy and culture. Such changes taking place in Burma today prove the correctness and vitality of the independent policies enforced by the Burmese Government and show that when a people who have embarked on a road of creating new life advance, mobilizing their own efforts while firmly maintaining independence, they can surmount any difficulties and achieve the prosperity and development of their country. We enthusiastically congratulate the successes attained by the Burmese people in the construction of a new society and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle. Our people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the just cause of the Burmese Government and people advancing along the road of independence.

Today, upholding and following the programmatic tasks elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the Korean people are vigorously struggling to realize the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea, following the guidance of the glorious party center, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people will surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the peaceloving people of the world, including the Burmese people. I take this opportunity to express deep thanks for your government's and people's support for our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Today, the international situation is very complicated and tense because of the schemes of the imperialists for aggression and war. The DPRK Government and the Korean people will make all possible efforts to encourage the just cause of the fighting Lebanese people, the Palestinian people, the Syrian people and all the Arab people. In accordance with the ideals of independence, friendship and peace, our people will firmly unite with the peoples of the newly-emerging countries and the progressive peoples of the world who are safeguarding independence and will vigorously struggle with them for realizing world independence.

In conclusion, wishing that you Burmese guests spend as joyful and as pleasant days in our country as in your own, I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples; to the long life and good health of His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win, the esteemed leader of the Burmese people; to the long life and good health esteemed His Excellency President U San Yu; to the long life and good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people; to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of His Excellency Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

U Chit Hlaing Speech

SK111114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party on July 10 at the People's Palace of Culture for the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on a goodwill visit to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam spoke first at the party. Head of the delegation U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs, spoke next. Declaring that Burma and Korea have established close bonds of friendship, he said: Looking back upon the history of development of our relations, we recollect the visit of President Kim Il-song, the respected leader of Korea, to Burma and the visit of our Chairman U Ne Win to Korea. Friendship visits were also exchanged between the premiers of our two countries. Besides these high-level visits, there have been frequent exchange of delegations at different levels. Such exchange has helped develop the friendly relations between our two countries.

Burma and Korea estimate each others desire and cooperate with each other in keeping with such bonds of friendship. It gives us particular pleasure to note that economic cooperation between our two countries is increasing year after year and bearing fruits.

I am happy to have opportunities of meeting with many cadres of Korea and seeing at first hand the Korean people working energetically in unity for the construction of the country under the leadership of august President Kim Il-song, he said.

He proposed a toast to the long life in good health and happiness of His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the long life in good health and happiness of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and the everlasting friendship between the peoples of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

HERALD REPORTS KIM IL-SONG KIDNEY TROUBLE

SK110358 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] North Korea's Kim Il-song, who had one of his kidneys removed by Russian doctors, is now suffering from trouble with the other kidney, the TONG-A ILBO reported yesterday. A report by the daily's Hong Kong correspondent said Chinese doctors are presently in Pyongyang attending to Kim's troubled kidney.

Quoting a reliable "neutral diplomatic source" in Hong Kong, the newspaper said a growth Kim has on the back of his neck is not malignant and it therefore does not threaten his life, but the worsening kidney trouble does, it said. The source further said the kidney trouble is forcing Kim to hasten the project of turning over his power to his son Chong-il according to TONG-A.

PRESIDENT CHON INSPECTS DMZ TROOP READINESS

SK101230 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday made an inspection tour to military units on western and central frontlines facing North Korea to encourage military men there and to check up the military combat preparedness.

Chon told military men that South Korea's armed forces must always remain prepared, mentally and physically, to repel any possible all-out aggression from the North in its early stages. Chon noted that in modern wars, in which most sophisticated weapons are mobilized, success or failure is supposed to be decided on in three days or so. Chon added that especially military units on frontlines must be trained to become winning ones under any circumstances.

JAPANESE RESPONSE TO ROK LOAN BID EXPECTED

SK100124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP) -- Japan is expected to respond to South Korea's latest proposal for Japanese loans by the end of this month, and future negotiations hinge on the content of that response, Korean officials said Saturday.

The officials said the nearly year-long negotiations made substantial headway during South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's talks with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurachi in Tokyo early this week, and added that Japan's response to Korea's offer will determine the progress of future talks.

The latest Korean request, initially conveyed through Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda in late June and reiterated by Minister Yi in Tokyo this week, reportedly calls for 2.3 billion U.S. dollars in low interest Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans and 1.7 billion dollars in commodity credits. South Korea originally requested six billion dollars in ODA loans during a Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting in Tokyo last August. In April, Japan counteroffered 1.5 billion dollars in ODA loans and 2.5 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank loans. "Now that we have made concessions on the total size of the loan package, we expect the Japanese to respond favorably to our revised request" said one Korean official.

SIHANOUK COMMUNIQUE ON COMPOSITION OF CGDK

BK111050 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 0900 GMT
11 Jul 82

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, issued a communique at a zone in Kampuchea on 9 July 1982 solemnly announcing the composition of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. The text of this communique is as follows:

Communique on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea:

I have the great honor to announce today at this historic place the formation of the CGDK in accordance with the statement that I signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June with His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan. The CGDK is composed of the inner cabinet, which has already been made public, that is:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea;
His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs;
His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister;

And four coordinating committees under the inner cabinet, which have just been formed. The composition of these committees is as follows:

1. The Coordinating Committee for Economy and Finance: Ieng Sary, Buor Herl and Boun Sai.
2. The Coordinating Committee for National Defense: In Tam, Im Choudeth and Son Sen.
3. The Coordinating Committee for Culture and Education: Chhoy Vi, Chak Saroeun and Thuch Rin.
4. The Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr Thiounn Thioeunn, Dr. Bou Kheng and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong.

The purpose of the CGDK has already been defined in the 22 June 1982 statement, that is:

1. To mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the fatherland as a sovereign and independent country;
2. To bring about the implementation of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and other relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, all the Kampuchean people must be able to fully exercise their right to decide their destiny by themselves through a general, free and secret election under UN supervision.

In my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea, I solemnly declare that our duty requires us to resolutely fulfill the mission assigned us in the struggle to liberate our nation.

I would like to make an urgent appeal full of patriotism to all of our compatriots everywhere, inside or outside the country, to come and join us in the struggle against the foreign aggressors.

I would like to appeal to all friendly countries and governments to please provide support to the sacred cause that we are defending in order to restore peace in Kampuchea and the balance, stability and security in this part of the world.

I would like to express my most profound gratitude to the Royal Government of Thailand and the governments of the other ASEAN countries for giving unswerving support and assistance to us in our national liberation struggle.

I would also like to express my most profound gratitude to all our friends throughout the world for giving support and assistance to us in this noble and heavy task.

Made on 9 July 1982,

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

VODK REPORTS ON SIHANOUK-KHIEU SAMPHAN TALKS

BK120327 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 (AT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, his wife Princess Monique, his daughter Princess Arunrasmi and entourage paid a visit to the Democratic Kampuchea zone on 8 July. The samdech arrived at 1100. In the middle of the bridge with a post holding a sign saying "Democratic Kampuchea" on the side and "The Kingdom of Thailand" on the other, the samdech and his wife received welcoming bouquets from three young girls. Afterwards, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, Son Sen and Mrs Ieng Thirith, who were waiting for the samdech at the foot of the bridge came onto the bridge to greet him. The samdech and Khieu Samphan embraced each other and chatted in a very joyous and warm atmosphere with dozens of foreign journalists crowding around them and jostling each other in a bid to record, photograph and film for television the event.

After a brief welcoming speech, Khieu Samphan invited the samdech to review an honor guard standing at attention in salute to him. Afterwards, the samdech was greeted by the ministers and heads of Democratic Kampuchean diplomatic missions accredited to friendly countries and various international organizations in the world. A long-drum dance, folk music, applause and cheers broke out in warm welcome to the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea. "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea!" "Long live the Great National Union of Kampuchea to fight the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of the Kampuchean race!" "Long live the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea!" "The struggle to defend the Kampuchean nation and race will surely triumph!" "Resolve to fight the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of the Kampuchean race and to win victory!" "Long live independent, united, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea!"

The samdech, Khieu Samphan, Princess Monique and guests of honor walked under a large banner in the middle of a fence of honor made up of a large crowd of more than 3,000 people who lined the way, clapping and cheering without interruption. The procession of the guests took over half an hour to reach the place of honor where they viewed a traditional dance of welcome to the samdech. The samdech watched the dance and repeatedly thanked everybody for this very warm reception. Finally, the samdech, Khieu Samphan, Princess Monique and other guests of honor reached the reception center where the samdech was saluted by another armed unit at attention.

Inside the pleasantly bedecked reception center, Khieu Samphan invited the samdech, his wife and other guests of honor to take a rest in a hall where drinks were dispensed. After a chat and reminiscing about the past, Khieu Samphan led the samdech and his wife to specially prepared quarters. At 1230, accompanied by colleagues of both sides, the samdech and Khieu Samphan started talks on political matters, particularly on the formation of the CGDK. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of great unity, cordiality and warmth.

On the same occasion, Khieu Samphan introduced to the samdech the four committee chairmen from the Democratic Kampuchean side to take part in the CGDK coordination committees.

Afterwards, the samdech and Khieu Samphan introduced the four committee chairmen to the press: namely, Ieng Sary, Coordination Committee for Economic and Financial Affairs; Son Sen, Coordination Committee for National Defense; Thuch Rin, Coordination Committee for Culture and Education; and Thiounn Thioeunn, Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs.

After completing the talks on political affairs, Khieu Samphan hosted a banquet for the samdech, his wife and other guests of honor during which a traditional music band played. In their toasts, Khieu Samphan and the samdech wished each other good health and expressed determination to rally the forces of great union to increase the anti-Vietnamese resistance for the liberation of the fatherland and race until final, total victory.

At the end of the banquet, a popular dance was performed by a dance troupe for the samdech and all guests of honor. As the dance finished, the samdech shook hands with artists and musicians, repeatedly admiring the beauty of their performance and once again expressing his thanks for the warm reception.

At 1500, Khieu Samphan presented a number of gifts made of rattan and bamboo to the samdech and each guest of honor. He invited the samdech to take an elephant ride from the reception center to a work site to resume the discussion on the formation of the CGDK coordination committees.

SIHANOUK'S PRESS CONFERENCE IN BANGKOK REPORTED

BK120654 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 12 Jul 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, July 12 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, equating the present Hanoi leadership with Hitler, vowed today to step up the diplomatic and military fight against Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. In a 90-minute news conference here, the colorful prince also compared himself with Shakespeare's Hamlet, referred to his sexual exploits and called on friendly countries to aid his struggle.

"Vietnam wants to Vietnamize Cambodia, swallow up Cambodia, wipe Cambodia from the map and from universal history," he said. Hitler is dead, but Hitler is alive in Hanoi."

Prince Sihanouk, president of a newly proclaimed tripartite resistance coalition, indicated he was assuming his new functions enthusiastically, despite earlier qualms about associating with the feared Khmer Rouge, ousted by Hanoi in January 1979. The coalition, proclaimed Friday on Cambodian soil, weds Prince Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC group with the United Nations-recognized Khmer Rouge and an anti-communist group led by former Premier Son Sann.

The prince said that as president of Democratic Kampuchea, the official name of the deposed government, he would seek material and other aid for the alliance as a whole, not only as its non-communist components. "I will not act as Sihanouk, or leader of FUNCINPEC (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia), but as president of the coalition," he declared.

But the prince, once a virtual prisoner in his palace of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge when they were in power 1975-79, seemed to express doubt the Khmer Rouge had actually changed their brutal ultra-revolutionary policies. "To be or not to be, that's the question;" he said, "The question is to be eaten by the Khmer Rouge or by Vietnam." "Being nationalists, we prefer to be eaten by other Cambodians" he said, calling himself and Son Sann a couple of "lambs" compared with the Khmer Rouge "wolf".

Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphn are Sihanouk's partners in the new three-man "inner cabinet" but their appointees to a tripartite defense "coordinating committee" represented the other two groups at the news conference here.

Alluding to his reputed sexual prowess -- it is said he does not even know how many children he has fathered -- the prince, 60, said he was no longer a playboy and "did not conquer any Vietnamese girls when I was a playboy."

He invited Vietnam and its Soviet backer to take part in a second session of the United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Camodia, which both boycotted during a first session last July.

The prince, who said he would leave "Thailand and Cambodia" on Saturday, is to make official visits to China and North Korea before becoming a kind of traveling salesman for the new coalition. He reiterated he would like to address the non-aligned summit in Baghdad in September before speaking to the new UN General Assembly session in New York. The prince also announced plans to go to Washington, though he said he had not been invited, as well as Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

SON SANN ISSUES STATEMENT TO MARK FORMATION OF CGDK

BK120216 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann insisted yesterday that his non-communist resistance group will retain its own organisation, political identity, and "freedom of action" within the newly-formed coalition government.

In a statement released to mark the proclamation of the new government, Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said his group would "continue to work tirelessly and resolutely to defend and to serve our guiding political principles."

The newly-proclaimed prime minister also called for a new era of peaceful cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people. "On this historical day," Son Sann said, "I wish to renew our repeated appeals to the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia to start, beginning right now, to cooperate with one another, and to reduce little by little the karma of hatred which has existed between the two neighbouring peoples for centuries."

He said that an immediate withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation forces, along with "the reduction and the elimination of mutual suspicions" between Kampucheans and Vietnamese, and the implementation of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, would pave way towards much-needed cooperation between the two neighbouring peoples. He warned Hanoi's leaders they would be facing "growing difficulties everywhere until the day when they will be compelled to remove their occupation troops from our homeland."

Winding up his statement with a flourish, Son Sann declared: "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is born! It is a new and normal government with the consent of the three Cambodian parties. A government which possesses the rights and the duties of a sovereign and independent state. And it is here to stay!"

HUN SEN GIVES INTERVIEWS AT END OF INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

Station Correspondent

BK091224 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Station correspondent's interview with Foreign Minister Hun Sen upon his return to Phnom Penh on 8 July from the sixth Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Ho Chi Minh City -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, please tell us about the major achievements made by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years, particularly about our PRK's international prestige.

[Answer] Kampuchea has been liberated for more than 3 years now. During this period — which is short considering the amount of destruction our country experienced — many praiseworthy achievements have been made by our people, party and government of the PRK. We have revived many things which were put to death under the Pol Pot regime. The living conditions of the people have been restored and improved step by step. Now, we can say that, in general, our people have enough food to eat. This is politically significant as it has created growing confidence on the part of the people in the party and government of the PRK. In general, the situation is stable. Not only is this stability a factor making it impossible for the enemies to reverse the Kampuchean situation, but it is also a basis for us to advance into the future.

Regarding the PRK's international prestige, as all of you know, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces have sought by all means to isolate the PRK on the international state. However, they have not been able to check our advance. Our house has two doors. They have succeeded in closing one of them; but they still cannot stop us from getting out. Through the remaining door, we have traveled and safely, too. What is most agreeable is that the militant alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is flourishing and so are the solidarity and multisided cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the same time, public opinion has become well aware of the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the legitimacy of the PRK.

[Question] What is your opinion on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea during the current month of July?

[Answer] Regarding the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, I see three significant points: First, it clearly reflects the stability of Kampuchea. This troop withdrawal is not the result of pressure by the "coalition government" or by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. This withdrawal is based on the stability of the situation in Kampuchea and the fact that Kampuchea's army and security forces have greatly developed and are capable of taking over responsibility for national defense step by step.

Secondly, it proves that Vietnam's assistance is a most correct and sincere gesture. Twice in the past, during the struggle against French imperialism and later on against U.S. imperialism, Vietnam came and, after fulfilling its duty, withdrew. At present, Vietnam is to withdraw wherever the Kampuchea army and people can take over.

Thirdly, it reflects the good will of the PRK and SRV and is part of the policy of peace pursued by the two countries. We have repeatedly declared that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is at the request of the Kampuchean people and by virtue of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the SRV and PRK. This presence does not pose any threat to Thailand. For this reason, we have always earnestly asked Thailand to stop supplying arms, ammunition and shelter to the Pol Pot gang so that it would be possible for us to pull some of the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea. Because of stability and also because of our good will, we have now agreed to take a further step by deciding on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea during this month of July, and if there is a positive response from the Thai side and if the security at the Kampuchean-Thai border is guaranteed, we will consider another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, let me tell you that we have already warned that should there be any attack on Kampuchea during the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops we will reconsider implementing the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam in order to take appropriate measures to cope with any act of aggression or attack against the PRK.

[Question] Recently, according to Western media, a number of persons in the Thai ruling circles said the reactionary Khmer groups' so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a guarantee for Thailand's security. What is your observation regarding such remarks and acts of the Thai authorities?

[Answer] We have already heard of this theory. Now, after the formation of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, they again said that such a formation is a guarantee for Thailand. Therefore, what is weakness for Kampuchea seems to be strength for Thai side. In this connection, let me recall some events in our history. Thailand has always tried to invade and weaken Kampuchea. After we had liberated Phnom Penh from the Pol Pot regime, Thailand mustered the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmer forces in order to undermine the PRK. We therefore see that such activities are part of the efforts to implement the scheme of the Chinese expansionists to sabotage and topple the PRK as well as to oppose the two other countries: Vietnam and Laos. Regarding this, we have often posed a hypothetical question to Thailand, asking it what it would do should any of Thailand's neighbors carry out hostile acts against the Thai Government like Thailand is doing to Kampuchea? Let me tell you, the Thai remark that the birth of the reactionary Khmer groups guarantees its security is true only for the present. In the future, when China has more deeply interfered in Thailand, it will become a danger not for Kampuchea, Vietnam or Laos, but for Thailand itself, for there are Maoist rebels in Thailand and the Pol Pot gang are also Maoists. They will surely join hands to overturn the Thai Government.

[Question] During the latest Indochinese foreign ministers conference, the PRK put forward a proposal on the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Comrade Minister, do you have any additional comment on this proposal?

[Answer] It is an act of good will by the Kampuchean side. That proposal was actively supported by the SRV and LPDR during the conference. Thailand has always said that there is a threat from Kampuchea because of the presence of Vietnamese troops in our country. At the same time, we have also charged that there is a threat from Thai territory because Thailand has connived with China in using the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups in Thai territory. The situation in the Kampuchean-Thai border region has always been tense and explosive and there has always been the likelihood of a fierce war [sangkream sahav] between Kampuchea and Thailand.

We have paid special attention to finding various solutions in a move toward turning this border region into a zone of security and stability. In the past, we proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone between Kampuchea and Thailand. Now, as Thailand is not yet ready to accept the idea of a demilitarized zone, we have proposed a plan to create a safety zone along the Thai border. This safety zone in Kampuchean territory will be policed by Kampuchean, not Vietnamese, troops. The Vietnamese troops which are on their internationalist duty in Kampuchea will pull back. Also in this safety zone in Thai territory, there will be only Thai forces. Therefore, the Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer forces and the refugee camps will be moved out of this safety zone. As for the size of this safety zone, it will be agreed upon by both sides. We hold that if the Thai side responds positively to the proposal of the Kampuchean side, the tense situation will be greatly eased and the fierce war I have mentioned above will be avoided. At the same time, in order to ensure the success of this formula, we have also thought about international supervision and, in case Pol Pot is expelled from the United Nations, we will also consider having UN supervision in this safety zone.

[Question] What is your impression of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea by the three reactionary Khmer groups?

[Answer] The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a farce staged by Beijing in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries. As for us and world public opinion, however, we are not duped. The formation of this coalition government is in no way a victory for them. On the contrary, it reflects a bitter setback for Beijing and ASEAN countries in collusion with U.S. imperialism. As is widely known, the Chinese expansionists have always trusted the reactionary Pol Pot Khmer forces. They never cared about the role of Sihanouk or Son Sann before. Now, however, they pay attention to the role of Sihanouk and Son Sann. Why?

We already know that Pot Pot has failed both at home and abroad. Inside the country, the people do not support him. The Kampuchean people have a strong loathing for the Pol Pot regime which is genocidal and which left behind most serious consequences for the Kampuchean people after liberation on 7 January 1979. For this reason, Pol Pot has no source of forces, no source from which he can get reinforcements for the ranks of his depleting army. Abroad, Pol Pot was vehemently condemned by world public opinion, including a number of countries which voted for his representative at the United Nations. The trend to abandon Pol Pot was growing. Afraid to see its lackeys lose the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, Beijing was forced to implement shroud-changing tactics. In other words, Beijing attempted to use Sihanouk and Son Sann to cover up Pol Pot's crimes. What did Beijing use to lure Sihanouk and Son Sann into its service? It used the positions of president and prime minister as bait to entice Sihanouk and Son Sann into joining the CGDK. Sihanouk is a loser. Though he suffered from the genocidal regime -- 20 of his children and grandchildren as well as many of his supporters were killed or suffered badly under the Pol Pot regime -- he still thinks that the post of president is sweet to him. Everybody knows that this prince is power crazy. No matter how savage and fierce the Pol Pot regime was, Sihanouk has readily agreed to be president. Though that government is a government in exile, it is still a convenient vehicle for Sihanouk to get his bread and butter for the rest of his life. Moreover, Sihanouk loves the limelight. The presidency might give him the fanfare which would be denied him if he remained a refugee-cum-tourist abroad.

Regarding the ASEAN countries, in setting up this coalition government, they had to face a partial setback. Why? Let me tell you why. Previously, the ASEAN countries liked Son Sann and trusted his forces, but Son Sann did not live up to their expectations. His forces have always been insignificant. Most of the Son Sann soldiers are noncombatants, corrupt hooligans. Their major duties are to control black markets in Thai territory. For this reason, the ASEAN countries needed to use so-called military aid for anti-communist forces in Kampuchea as a stick to get Son Sann into the Pol Pot-influenced CGDK. This plays right into the hands of the Chinese expansionists who want to see the three forces unite to topple the PRK in order to return the genocidal Pol Pot regime to Kampuchea and let it massacre the Kampuchean people again. In the past, Son Sann was heard condemning Pol Pot; but, later on, I saw reports in some newspapers, particularly Thai newspapers, published in Bangkok carrying excerpts of Son Sann's remarks saying that he wanted to sit in a clean chair but this would have meant a long wait. For this reason, he agreed to sit in a blood-stained chair. It is because Son Sann wanted to sit in a prime minister's chair that he had to turn a blind eye to his principles and accept by joining the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang -- a genocidal regime unprecedented in the history of mankind.

All of this shows the passivity of both the masters and their lackeys who ultimately reached the stage of the formation of the so-called CGDK.

As for the Kampuchean people, we are not duped. At this point I would like to recall the assessment made long ago by our KPRP and PRK Government when they informed our people throughout the country that Sihanouk and Son Sann are Pol Pot. This theory has now been vindicated. It has become a reality, a concrete fact. Therefore, our people throughout the country must heighten vigilance to foil the maneuvers of the reactionaries. At the same time, we must realize that though the CGDK has already been signed by Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, these latter still have fundamental differences. The sharing of portfolios in the cabinet of Democratic Kampuchea has been completed, but the power sharing in the four committees that they have planned has not yet been. It is rare to see wild beasts living at peace in the same cage. Their bosses have made tiresome efforts in this direction. I, however, believe that they will fail. Even if the coalition is successful, they will never be able to turn it into a force which would pose any threat to our independence, sovereignty and security.

Vietnamese TV

BK100730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jul (SPK) -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen has said that the stabilization of the situation in Kampuchea and the development of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are the primary reasons for the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

During an interview with Vietnamese television, Hun Sen indicated:

The reduction of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea reflects the stability of Kampuchea and is not because of pressure from the reactionary Khmer coalition government, the Chinese expansionists acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists or because of other reactionary forces. We have decided on this withdrawal because of the stability in Kampuchea, the development of the armed forces and the ability of the armed forces to accomplish their tasks.

This action shows that Vietnam's aid is unselfish. This partial withdrawal of Vietnamese combatants from Kampuchea will be conducted along the lines of the two previous occasions -- following the struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists.

The PRK and the SRV pursue a foreign policy of peace and we adopt an attitude of good will. We have stated several times that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is at the request of the Kampuchean people in keeping with the terms of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation concluded between the PRK and the SRV. It does not threaten Thailand.

Internal stability and good will have led us to take the first step in deciding to withdraw part of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea this July. If Thailand responds in a positive manner to this overture and if security along the Thai-Kampuchean border is assured, we will consider further withdrawals. On the other hand, if Thailand takes advantage of the withdrawal, we will implement the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and take appropriate measures to thwart all aggression against the PRK.

When asked about the significance of the Kampuchean proposal to establish a zone of security on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border, Hun Sen said:

This act of good will on the part of the PRK was supported by the SRV and the LPDR at the conference. Thailand often claims that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea poses a threat to Thailand. We reassert that the threat comes from Thailand, which, together with China, has sheltered the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers on its territory.

The situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border is tense and a war could break out between Thailand and Kampuchea. We are paying particular attention to seeking ways to establish a zone of security and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Thailand has not accepted our previous proposals for the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. We are now submitting a proposal for a zone of security along the Kampuchean-Thai border to be occupied exclusively by Kampuchean and Thai troops and where there will no longer be any Vietnamese troops. Consequently, the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers and the refugee camps must be moved out of this zone. The dimensions of this zone will be defined jointly by the two parties.

A positive response from Thailand will be an effective step toward easing the tension and eventually eliminating the risk of war.

To ensure the effective implementation of this solution, we have proposed that it be implemented under international supervision and, if Pol Pot is expelled from the United Nations, we will place this zone under UN control.

Regarding the formation of a "coalition government" by the reactionary Khmers, Minister Hun Sen dubbed it a "farce staged by Beijing in collusion with Washington and other reactionary forces in ASEAN." As for us and the rest of the world, he stressed, we consider it to be a stinging defeat for them, far from a victory, even though Son Sann and Sihanouk have joined it.

In the international arena, some countries have withdrawn their support for the Pol Pot clique. Beijing took another tack by using the Sihanouk and Son Sann card to cover up the crimes of their Pol Pot lackeys in the hope of maintaining Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. By so doing, Sihanouk and Son Sann have become Pol Pot. Ferocious beasts penned in the same cage will undoubtedly tear at each other's throats and this will lead to a pitiful failure for Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and their ilk.

Hun Sen went on to say: The formation of this "government" is far from ensuring security for Thailand. After the liberation of Kampuchea from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, Thailand mustered the remnants of the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmers in order to sabotage the PRK. We realize that all these activities are for the purpose of implementing the designs of Beijing expansionism and destroying the PRK as well as Vietnam and Laos.

If one of Thailand's neighbors were to manifest the same degree of hostility toward the Thai Government that Thailand has shown Kampuchea, what would Thailand think? Thailand might think that rallying the reactionary Khmers will ensure its own security. But in the future, through its stranglehold in Thailand, China itself will be a danger, not only for Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, but particularly for Thailand, because there are Maoist forces there and, together with the Maoist Pol Pot forces, they will overthrow the Thai Government.

Touching on the achievements made by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years, Hun Sen stressed: Kampuchea was liberated 3 years ago. This is a brief period of time, considering the scale of our history, in which to restore a country as badly devastated as ours. What we have achieved during these 3 years, however, is highly significant for the people, party and government of the PRK; for we have succeeded in reviving everything that died under the genocidal regime. The life of our people is gradually becoming stable. We can say that our people have become self-sufficient in food. These victories significantly contribute to the consolidation of the people's power and confirm the confidence of the Kampuchean people in the leadership of the party and government of the PRK. The stability of the situation in the PRK makes the Kampuchean revolution irreversible and serves as a basis for its advance.

The prestige of the PRK has soared to new heights in the international arena. The Chinese expansionist, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are seeking to isolate the PRK but their efforts are to no avail.

Nothing can thwart the advance of the Kampuchean revolution. Our house has two doors. One has been blocked, but we cannot be kept inside indefinitely. We will leave the house safely through the other door. One factor which we enjoy is the steadily growing strategic alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the development of the multifaceted cooperation between the PRK and the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

VODK CALLS SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'TRICK'

BK091135 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Why Is Nguyen Co Thach Peddling the Partial Troop Withdrawal From Kampuchea Trick So Hard?"]

[Text] Since the end of the 1981-82 dry season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have had plenty to say about the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. And now Nguyen Co Thach has taken to the stage at the foreign ministers conference in Saigon and declared that the Vietnamese are planning to withdraw an important part of their forces of aggression from Kampuchea this month. This is a most perfidious and tricky maneuver of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Any maneuver to partially withdraw the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea is against the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea which the Vietnamese -- the aggressors in Kampuchea who are violating the principles of the UN Charter, the law on relations between states and international law -- to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves without outside interference.

Why are the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors brazenly peddling this trick about a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea?

The main reason is that the Vietnamese face many difficulties on the Kampuchean battlefield. They are at a complete impasse in the military and political fields. After their operational plans for the 1981-82 dry season had been completely and shamefully defeated, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors went on the decline and faced a worse impasse. It is obvious that the Vietnamese are strategically defeated. If they let the situation continue as it is, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will undoubtedly be completely defeated in the near future. They are therefore trying their tricky maneuver to extricate themselves from this difficult situation and to delay their defeat. The successive tricks tried by the Vietnamese up to now -- including the regional conference, the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, leaving the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations vacant as well as their maneuver to gradually withdraw a part of their troops from Kampuchea -- are attempts to fool international opinion. They are trying to bury the resolutions of the UN General Assembly which call for their complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kampuchea and hoodwink the world into following their tricks and legalizing their aggression in Kampuchea.

The world clearly realizes the facts of the Kampuchean problem. It is an issue which was completely due to the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's aggression against Kampuchea -- a sovereign and independent state and a legal member of the United Nations.

Therefore, all peace and justice-loving countries in the world have firmly opposed the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea and adopted the resolutions in the UN General Assembly three times and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea once, calling for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and to respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves without outside interference.

We would like to appeal to all peace and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world and to the United Nations to categorically denounce and reject the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricks about a partial or gradual troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and to continue to unite in bringing pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

The entire Kampuchean nation and people as well as Democratic Kampuchea -- a sovereign state -- have been victims of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggression. We categorically oppose and reject the Vietnamese tricks on their partial or gradual troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. We also are against and denounce all Vietnamese maneuvers which are contrary to the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the July 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea firmly call on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to respect and implement all resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their troops of aggression from Kampuchea. This is the only key to solving the Kampuchean problem.

ATTACKS FROM THAILAND FOR 2-8 JULY REPORTED

SK120651 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Jul (SPK) -- Between 2 and 8 July, Thai aircraft -- C-47's, L-19's, OV-10's and jet fighters -- made 11 reconnaissance flights over the sectors north of the Preah Vihear temples, west of Poipet, Yeang Dangkum, Soda and Kamrieng, and north of Samraong between 15 and 17 km from the border, according to military sources.

Attacks using 120-mm and 82-mm mortars from Thailand were recorded 56 times. There were 8 on the Preah Vihear temples and the area south of the border junction (Peah Vihear Province); 120-mm and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets hit Kon Kak, Thmar Puok, Yeang Dangkum and Tailin (Siem Reap and Battambang provinces) 16 times; the sectors west and northwest of Smat Deng (Pursat Province) was hit 17 times and there were 3 mortar attacks on Hill 343. These localities are between 1 and 1.5 kms from the border.

Thai ships and armed vessels were reported inside Kampuchean territorial waters in the vicinity of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands 107 times.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ART TROUPE -- Phnom Penh, 6 Jul (SPK) -- At the end of a month-long visit to Kampuchea, artists from the Georgian and Uzbek SSR's led by Marina Pavlovana Paganini from the USSR Ministry of Culture, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 4 July. During their stay, the Soviet artists visited the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the fine arts school, the national museum and industrial establishments in Kandal Province. They gave performances in Phnom Penh. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON CGDK, REFUGEES

BK120713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot told newsmen at the ministry this morning that he did not think the setting up of a government by Prince Sihanouk close to the Thai border would pose a problem. He said harassment by the other side would not depend on whether the government was close to the Thai border or not. He however noted that the general situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has improved with no increase in Kampuchean refugees coming into Thailand reported. Concerning the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees, he said Thailand will facilitate any repatriation whenever the refugees indicate their willingness and the border points where they want to cross.

VIETNAMESE FORCES PULL BACK 10 KM FROM BORDER

BK120358 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Interview given by Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, commander of the 9th Army Division, at a press conference briefing on 11 July — recorded]

[Text] [Somkhit] All Vietnamese troops have withdrawn about 10 km from the border.

[Question] When did they start pulling back?

[Answer] Following their failure in the drive against the Kampuchean resistance forces. Vietnamese troops sustained heavy losses in the drive as well as from malaria. The pullout was made out of necessity. Compared with the previous dry-season operations, this year's drive by the Vietnamese forces was less violent. Though the number of forces massed for the drive was large, there was less fighting and it was less violent than in previous years. The Vietnamese forces suffered heavy losses from attacks by the various Kampuchean resistance groups and guerrillas. Their logistic routes were harassed and cut. A large number of them also suffered from malaria and they lacked medicine for treatment.

[Question] How well prepared are our own forces?

[Answer] We are well prepared, better than they. We are better in manpower, in weapons and in supplies.

[Question] Will there be any new reinforcements?

[Answer] For which side?

[Question] For our forces.

[Answer] There will be no new reinforcements at present.

[Question] Does that mean we have sufficient forces at the border?

[Answer] Yes. I believe that if the situation continues as at present, the situation at the border will gradually improve. Our measures to control border smuggling helped reduce the fighting in Kampuchea. Before the controls, they only needed to carry ammunition with them and could buy medical supplies, food and clothing at the border from the local people. Now, they have to bring everything with them, including food, water, medical supplies, fuel oil and ammunition. Now, after 1 day of fighting, they have to wait 10 days for more supplies. This has reduced the fighting. Our effort to control border smuggling was therefore a factor contributing to improving the situation along the border. It has reduced the fighting inside Kampuchea as well as producing a peaceful atmosphere at the Thai border. I therefore believe we should shift tactics from shooting to economic warfare. This will improve the general situation for the people. This can be seen from the fact that no more refugees have fled into our country. The influx has been stopped. On the other hand, they are returning home. This will improve the situation.

SRV TV INTERVIEWS THACH ON INDOCHINA MEETING

BK101355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Television interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the sixth conference of Indochinese foreign ministers -- recorded; date, locale of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Please tell us about the situation under which the Vietnamese and Kampuchean sides have agreed to the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea?

[Answer] The situation in the three Indochinese countries and in Southeast Asia has changed considerably over the past 3 years. For more than 3 years, China, the United States and the ASEAN countries have resorted to all types of economic, political, diplomatic and military measures to reverse the revival of the Kampuchean people and to subdue the three Indochinese countries. However, all of these measures -- except a major war, which has not been waged -- have failed and the ASEAN countries are at an impasse. Meanwhile the situation in Kampuchea has developed very satisfactorily in all economic, political and military fields. Although Vietnam and Laos are still experiencing many difficulties, we have worked to overcome them step by step. In general, the three Indochinese countries have stood firm and closely united.

We have seen more and more clearly that since 1979 China has used the so-called threat of Vietnam and the Soviet Union against Thailand and the ASEAN countries to cover up the real danger to this region, which is Chinese hegemony and expansionism. We know that for more than 3 years China has opposed all dialogue and a peaceful solution to the problems between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. China wants to pit ASEAN against the Indochinese countries, creating troubles in Southeast Asia from which it will benefit. At the same time, it continues to support the pro-Beijing rebels in Southeast Asian countries -- ASEAN states as well as Indochina and even Burma.

These plots have exposed China's expansionism and hegemony as the main danger to Southeast Asia. Over the past 3 years, we have witnessed a struggle in Southeast Asia between two policies -- one of confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina and the other proposed by the three Indochinese countries, which is one of conciliation, peace and cooperation. One can see that over the past 3 years confrontation -- even military opposition -- has obviously not resolved anything but has further complicated the situation. Now many people, including those in ASEAN countries, have realized that the sole solution to the problems in Southeast Asia is conciliation, peace and cooperation. It is in this very situation that Vietnam and Kampuchea have decided to show their good will through a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to contribute to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Is there any relationship between the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the establishment of the so-called Kampuchean tripartite alliance?

[Answer] Regarding the so-called Kampuchean tripartite alliance, all countries which support the present Phnom Penh government and world opinion see this as merely a farce. A farce cannot solve anything. It is obvious from its establishment that the Pol Pot clique still controls military and diplomatic affairs and retains the decisionmaking role in this tripartite alliance, which is spawned and directed by China, the United States and ASEAN countries. This is a gross intervention into the internal affairs of Kampuchea and is a very bad precedent. The establishment of the tripartite reactionary alliance only creates a more complex and tense situation for Southeast Asia and it cannot solve any problem. Moreover, everyone knows that over the past 35 years nobody has been able to bring pressure -- political or otherwise -- to bear on the three Indochinese countries. The fact that we are proposing a partial withdrawal of troops is due to the stable situation in Kampuchea and the developing situation in Southeast Asia, as I have mentioned before. This demonstrates our good will, which is aimed at contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] How do you believe Thailand should respond to the Vietnamese gesture of good will in partially withdrawing troops from Kampuchea?

[Answer] Everyone knows that Thailand has assisted China and the Pol Pot clique in opposing the Kampuchean people. We have many times made it clear that when Thailand stops allowing China, the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary groups to use Thai soil to oppose the Kampuchean people, we will then partially withdraw our troops. We have mentioned this many times. To show our good will, we are taking the first step by withdrawing some of our troops. Now they have to take the second step and when this has been done we will then continue to withdraw troops. What will the second step be and what is an indication of their action? We will be able to see this in several ways: In the past we made a proposal to set up a demilitarized zone from which the armed forces of both sides must be withdrawn. The Pol Pot clique must be disarmed and various refugees camps must be moved from this zone. Thailand responded to this proposal by saying that if the demilitarized zone is also established on Thai soil then it will affect Thai sovereignty and that since Thailand is not participating in the war it is not right to set up a demilitarized zone in Thailand. This is an irresponsible answer.

Now we have advanced a second proposal for the establishment of a safety zone, with the Thai side of the zone to be occupied by the Thai government forces and the Kampuchean side if the zone to be occupied by the Kampuchean Government forces. On the Kampuchean side of the zone, the Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn. In the Thai side of the zone, all of the other non-Thai forces, including the Chinese, Pol Pot and reactionary forces, will have to be moved out and disarmed. Thus, we have been mindful of Thailand's demand not to withdraw its armed forces from its own territory.

We think that this time Thailand should accept this proposal if it wants to demonstrate its good will. To prevent the possibility of Thailand refusing to accept this proposal due to a lack of good will, this time we have also proposed that strict measures be taken to prevent both Kampuchea and Thailand from allowing the use of their territories for activities against each other. Thus, we have cleared the way for both sides to take the necessary steps to ensure peace and security along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Vietnam has also agreed that there should be international supervision over this zone.

[Question] Mr Minister, at the recent foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries, the participating comrades presented a new proposal for convening an international conference on Southeast Asia. Could you elaborate on this?

[Answer] Previously, we proposed the convening of a regional conference of only the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. If Burma participated in this conference, the participants would include only the countries in the region. That is why it was called a regional conference with the purpose of discussing Southeast Asian problems. But the ASEAN states, especially Thailand, had rejected such a conference and had wanted to convene an international conference on Kampuchea. In turn, we had also rejected the idea of discussing the internal affairs of a country. However, this time we have taken into account their idea of convening an international conference and we have agreed that there will be a conference with the participation of those countries in the region -- namely the ASEAN and Indochinese countries -- and of six countries will be the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Britain and France -- because they have participated in various international conferences for peace in Indochina, Laos and Vietnam. As for India, we have proposed India's participation because it shares common borders with various Southeast Asian nations and it has long-standing relations of friendship with various Southeast Asian nations. In addition, India has contributed a great deal to the cause of peace in Indochina over the past 20 years.

Thus, we have taken into account their ideas. Such a conference must respect the principles of Southeast Asian problems being solved by the Southeast Asian countries themselves, and of refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of each other's country. Secondly, the problems between Southeast Asia and other outside countries will be settled by the Southeast Asian countries and the other outside countries concerned. Thus, in this foreign ministerial conference, we have set forth the principles needed to deal with the problems.

So, there are two different aspects, namely the composition of the participants and the principles which must be adopted in solving problems. These principles are the old ones which we previously proposed.

[Hanoi International Service in Mandarin at 1230 GMT on 10 July also carries a report on this interview with Nguyen Co Thach which adds at this point:

Question: Mr Minister, please tell us what kind of efforts the United Nations needs to exert in ensuring stability and peace in Southeast Asia?

Answer: We have always respected the United Nations. However, the United Nations has committed a grave mistake on the question of Kampuchea in violation of the UN Charter because it has recognized the Pol Pot clique -- the genocidal clique that has butchered 3 million Kampuchean people -- evoked a war of aggression and created turmoil in the region. If the United Nations removes the Pol Pot clique from the its Kampuchean seat in the United Nations, we will then support the UN role in our region as well as its stand on the Southeast Asia issue and international affairs, even its role with regard to [words indistinct] in Kampuchea and Thailand. However, if the United Nations continues to support Pol Pot, it can never play its role well because its support for the Pol Pot clique will certainly impair its prestige."

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EARLY JULY PLENUM

BK100340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] During the first week of July 1982, the VCP Central Committee held its second plenary session to decide on a work program for its entire tenure and to define its work statute in order to implement all the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress successfully.

At the plenum, the participants asserted the urgency and importance of improving the working method and system of the party Central Committee in order to enhance party leadership, overcome shortcomings in providing guidance for the implementation of economic, social and other duties, and create changes for the better in all fields of activity. If the decisions taken at the plenum on the work program and statute of the party Central Committee are implemented correctly, they will serve to accelerate the improvement of work throughout the entire party and in all state agencies vigorously.

Speaking at the plenum, General Secretary Le Duan stressed: The activities of the party Central Committee as well as the entire party must serve to enhance the militancy and leadership of the party, develop the socialist collective mastery of the laboring people, increase the effectiveness of the socialist state management and achieve by all means the two strategic tasks and various economic and social targets set by the fifth party congress.

The work programs of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must emphasize the establishment and development of district level authority, using districts as areas in which to combine agriculture with industry.

The plenum highly evaluated the mass movements launched since the fifth party congress and warmly welcomed the efforts and achievements scored by all our people and troops in the areas of production, combat and combat preparedness during the first half of 1982.

VIETNAMESE ENVOY DETAILS LATEST PROPOSALS

BK091235 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1011 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (ANTARA) -- Indochinese countries continue to seek to establish a peaceful coexistence with the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) "although ASEAN has fallen into the Chinese trap," Vietnamese Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang told the press here Thursday [8 July].

Ambassador Lang explained about the joint communique issued following a meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia -- in Ho Chi Minh City from July 6 to 7.

The joint communique referred among other things to the Vietnamese plan to pull out some of its troops from Cambodia and a proposed international conference on Southeast Asian affairs. According to the joint communique the partial withdrawal will begin this month. The Vietnamese envoy, however, could not mention figures with regard to the planned withdrawal. Vietnam is believed to have stationed around 180,000 of its soldiers in Cambodia.

The proposed international conference on Southeast Asia will involve the three Indochinese countries, the five countries of ASEAN, five permanent members of the Security Council -- the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France, Britain -- India and Burma.

When asked to comment on the newly set up coalition government of Kampuchea made up of the three resistance groups in the war torn country the Vietnamese ambassador said, "It is merely a result of a bogus scheme devised by the Chinese in which ASEAN has let itself be entrapped. What happened in Southeast Asia in the last 3 years clearly showed to the world, especially to a number of prominent leaders in this region, that the causes of tensions and instability in Southeast Asia lie with the authorities in Beijing with their expansionist and hegemonist policies," the ambassador cited, quoting the joint communique.

Like all other countries in this region, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam cherish a peaceful and friendly atmosphere and seek to foster cooperation with any country in the world, especially with neighbouring countries, including China, he said.

The joint communique also proposed to establish a "safety zone" along the Cambodian-Thai borders, each side to be guarded by troops of each country. The Vietnamese troops, which according to the joint communique are undertaking an international duty in Cambodia, will not be placed on the border areas.

The United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, is also to be invited to the proposed conference, but only in his personal capacities. "He will be invited as the UN official representative if the Pol Pot clique is expelled from the UN," the joint communique said further.

Speaking on the bilateral relations between Vietnam and Indonesia, the ambassador said the two countries have continued to seek to foster good relations despite differences in certain points.

The ambassador refused to talk about a possible visit here of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Minister Nguyen Co Thach plans to visit three other ASEAN countries -- Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand -- this month. When asked about the possibility of a visit to Vietnam by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja the ambassador said: "We will certainly welcome him. Please make the suggestion to him."

MERDEKA ENDORSES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL OFFER

BK120422 Hong Kong AFP in English 0331 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 (AFP) -- The Indonesian daily newspaper MERDEKA (FREEDOM), who often voices support for Hanoi over the Cambodian issue, today called on the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to give serious consideration to the announced partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Reiterating its view that China is the main threat to Southeast Asia, the paper said in an editorial that the purpose of the planned withdrawal should not be misinterpreted. "The Vietnamese decision (to withdraw its forces) and the consequences thereafter must be followed thoroughly without fabricated stance. All parties concerned must face the Vietnamese move without skepticism, but they must direct it towards a positive development for the interest of the Southeast Asian region," the paper said.

It criticised Prince Norodom Sihanouk (leader of Cambodia's newly-formed anti-Vietnamese coalition government), Thailand and China for their negative reactions to the recent Vietnamese pull-out announcement. "Why do Sihanouk, Bangkok and Beijing give a simultaneous stance with the same tone? Because Sihanouk and Bangkok are both a tool of Beijing's strategy in Southeast Asia and they cannot do anything but what Beijing wants," the paper added.

MOKHTAR ON ISLAND DISPUTE WITH MALAYSIA

BK090938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (AFP) -- Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to halt discussions about the status of the disputed islands, Sempadan and Legitan, lying between Indonesian East Borneo and the Malaysian state of Sabah, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja said today.

The foreign minister refused to say if the discussions would be continued (?and) also denied reports that unidentified foreign troops had occupied the Sempadan. Several Indonesian members of parliament reacted strongly here over the reports and suggested Indonesia should use force should it fail to settle the problem diplomatically. Meanwhile, national security chief Admiral Sudomo has called on the Indonesian press not to build the story up. Reports alleging foreign troops to have occupied the island could give an impression that the Indonesian Armed Forces had been stabbed in the back, he said.

MALAYSIACULTURE MINISTER ARRESTED FOR MURDER, BAIL DENIED

BK101210 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, July 10 (AFP) -- Mokhtar Hashim, Malaysia's minister for culture, youth and sports, was remanded in police custody today in connection with the murder of Mohamad Taha, speaker of the Negri Sembilan State Assembly. Mr Taha was shot dead outside his house in Gemenche village near Tampin, about 100 km (62 miles) from here on April 14, eight days before the general election.

Four others who appeared in the Tampin magistrate's court this morning along with the minister, were also charged under Section 302 of the penal code and remanded in custody. The section deals with pre-meditated murder for which the guilty are liable to be sentenced to death.

Bail was not allowed by the magistrate, Sukri Mohamad, who ordered the case to be transferred to the Kuala Lumpur High Court. The attorney-general Mr Abu Talib Othman, in applying for the case to be transferred to the Kuala Lumpur High Court, described it as a security case to be tried under special security cases regulations. The case will be mentioned in Kuala Lumpur High Court on Tuesday, July 13.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed announced the arrest of the 41-year-old cabinet minister this morning. Later he said in reply to questions from pressmen that Mokhtar still remained a minister, although "obviously he cannot attend cabinet meetings." "He has been arrested, but he is innocent until proved guilty," Dr. Mahathir said.

The four persons produced in the magistrate's court along with Mr Mokhtar are Mohammad Nordin Johar, 33, a businessman, Rahmat Sukiman, 54, a village headman, Aziz Tumpuk, 53, a businessman and Aziz Abdullah, 65, self-employed.

In rejecting the application for bail, the magistrate said bail could not be allowed because the case was being tried under Section 302 of the penal code where the sentence was death and also because it was tried under the security cases regulations.

The sensational arrest took place last night when police stopped Mr. Mokhtar on his way home and took him to police headquarters. He was brought back at 0500 and allowed to spend half an hour with his wife and two children before being driven off again.

OFFICIAL SAYS SRV PULLOUT 'POSITIVE MOVE'

BK111319 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysia and other ASEAN countries are watching to see if Vietnam will carry out its stated intention of withdrawing some of its troops from Kampuchea. BERNAMA quoted a senior government official as saying that although there is nothing new in the proposal, the physical withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea will certainly be a positive move. He pointed out that Hanoi had on many occasions announced that it would pull out its troops from Kampuchea if China stopped threatening it. According to a communique issued in Ho Chi Minh City last week, a number of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea within this month.

The official confirmed that the text of the communique has been officially handed over to the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zakaria Mohamed Ali, by the Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Kuala Lumpur. Its contents are expected to be discussed during the visit to ASEAN later this month by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

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